

HOWARD HOUSE

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1836.

For Washington Letter of the 18th, see First Page.

STENOGRAPHIC CLIPPER OF CONGRESS.
Washington, January 14th, 1836.

The House debated the New York Relief Bill all day, and the committee rose without reporting it. It met not only with strong objections on account of its unequal operations, but insuperable arguments against its constitutionality. It can only be resolved into a question of *unconstitutional expediency*. What principle of the Constitution is appealed to in this case? Why, its humanity! Is it a thing of blood and pulse, thrilling and throbbing at the cry of distress? No. It is a mere machine, regulated by the exact laws of political science; and, when diverted a moment from its appropriate sphere for the relief of individual suffering, endangers the safety and the welfare of the whole Republic.

What is Congress requested to do in the present case? Why, to suffer the ship of the constitution to deviate from the high and well known destination of her voyage, to take the chance of relieving a wrecked mariner. I personally know what it is, to see as skilful a navigator as ever crossed the Atlantic, and as humane a man as ever sympathized with human suffering, urged against his better judgment, and his obvious conviction of duty, but in accordance with the generous impulses of his heart, to deviate from his course to save in a doubtful case the life of a fellow being, whose death however was only hastened by the attempt—mark the consequence—the lives of more than one hundred and fifty were placed in the most imminent peril of shipwreck, without scarcely the possibility of saving a soul on board. When the captain was complimented for his skill and heroic firmness on the occasion, he replied modestly, which is the true test of merit, "It was a higher than human power that saved us." It must be a higher than human power that will save this Republic, if the Ship of State is thus allowed to deviate from her high destination, at the call of humanity.

I know this is not the popular side of the question. Thank God I was not born under a popular planet, and I shall never seek it or trust it as a guide. The popularity of the day, if a man has acted against the conviction of his conscience, is no consolation for the remorse of the night.

Those who are now acting their high characters in the political drama of this great Republic, if they regulate their conduct by principle, need not heed the hisses of this generation; they will soon be overwhelmed by the applauses of posterity; while others, who regulate their actions by the weathercock of popularity, though they may be "applauded to the very echo that applauds again," will have their memories blotted from the stage!

One word more on this topic, and I have done. It will be said that the Senate have passed the Relief Bill with unexampled unanimity! This, in my opinion, is sufficient to damn it. With what unanimity too have they disgracefully recalled a foreign minister, and left the great interests of the country unprotected at the first court in Europe! With what unanimity too, have they rejected the nomination of a minister to the same court—not because in their opinion he was not qualified,—but because there has been a sufficient reason for confirming him—but to thwart the administration; and while, with the same unanimity, that they could confirm the nomination of a Secretary of State, because he was a powerful antagonist in the Senate, they with the like unanimity could reject the nomination of a Secretary of the Treasury, and postpone indefinitely that of a Supreme Judge, because they imagined him a harmless fee, and a disgraced favorite.—And does their unanimity halt here to take breath? No! It leaves the country on the last day and last night of Congress, and the last hour of the night, under the prospect of rupture with a foreign government,—which their own conduct had invited,—without the means of protecting itself against invasion, or the ability of maintaining its honor!—unanimity!—the unanimity of perverse and unconstitutional inconsistency!—and may its reproach cleave to them like the curse of Gehazi!

And this brings me to the proceedings of the day in the Senate. They have opened the floodgate of a novel debate under Col. Benton's Resolutions. They have metamorphosed them into "Foot's resolutions," so that any thing will be in order, except the subject itself, which is before the Senate. The injunction of secrecy was taken off from the proceedings of the Senate during the close of the last session, that the defeat of the Appropriation Bill might be charged home upon the administration. Judge Porter made a long and eloquent speech on the subject, and was followed by Mr Webster, who made no mean display of his unrivalled forensic powers. Mr Cuthbert made a brief and pointed reply; and the Senate adjourned to Monday. Col. Benton and Mr Goldsborough, I am told, spoke; but I was not able to hear them.

The editor of the Washington Telegraph, in speaking of "Remarks on Dr Channing's Slavery," says he is anxious to see how much of it will find its way into the northern papers.—"As yet we have seen nothing of it! Are they afraid?" We think Gen Green has not read the "northern papers" attentively—for if he had, he would have seen that no work of that description has been more extensively noticed, or more freely copied from.—We have copied several columns of it into the Post, and shall probably favor our readers with still further extracts, if we can find room for them. Gen Green expresses a determination to publish nearly all of it in the Telegraph—he may not be aware that it is a copy-right work, and that its proprietor would prefer that it should be circulated in a pamphlet form. The third edition is nearly out.

Amongst the preparations making at the Luxemburg, for the trial of Fieschi, is that of arranging the implements of the prisoner's crime, so as to serve as reference to the members of the Court. The infernal machine itself, so long the attraction of visitors in the apartments of the *parquet*, at the Palais de Justice, has been put completely together, and fixed in its original position at a window.—By the side of the machine are an iron ramrod, a hammer, a mallet, a saw, and the fatal match half burned; also four balls taken from the bodies of the victims. With the cord by which Fieschi descended from the window, are a piece of iron which he held in one hand, and a kind of cat-o-nine tails, of which the end of each thong contains a leaden bullet. The trunk, so much talked of, is in a corner of the room, with what papers were found.

A Correspondent complains that the names of those who purchase box tickets at the *Lion* are not registered so as to secure to them their seats. The difficulty is one which is easily remedied, and should arrest the attention of the manager.

Daniel Sullivan, of New York, convicted a few days since of manslaughter, for killing his wife, has been sentenced to seven years confinement in the States Prison.

The Mercantile Journal and the Judiciary.—The Mercantile Journal is out, the apologist of the Judiciary in their usurpations of the law of libel. But it "dodges the question." It avoids the question of law, and argues that of policy. It praises the Judiciary, but does not refute or deny one charge against them.—Whether or not it is expedient to restrain the liberty of the press, is one question; whether our constitution has or has not restrained it, is another question. We assert that by our constitution the press is "as free as the circumambient air we breathe." Does the Journal attempt to show the contrary—can it show the contrary? We assert that indictments for libels are an after censorship to restrain the liberty of the press—and that the Judiciary have sustained this invasion of the constitutional rights of the press, without the authority of law. We have asserted that the Rev. Mr. CHEEVER was doomed to imprisonment by arbitrary power, and without law. If the Judges be as virtuous as the Journal pretends, if Chief Justice Marshall did "breathe an odor round the temple of justice," does that disprove our position? Does that give Judge Shaw authority to imprison Mr CHEEVER? If it be policy to gag the press, which we disbelieve, the Judiciary have no legal power to enact the law; and having done it, they have transcended their legal authority, have usurped the legislative functions, violated the constitution, and outraged the rights of the citizens.

The Journal unwisely attempts to make this a party and sectarian question—but it is neither; it is a subject in which every man is interested, whatever may be his religion or politics. The press should be free, and the administration of justice should be impartial and according to law. We have in former numbers endeavored to show by their acts, that the Bench has swerved both from the law, and from impartiality.—No harm can arise from a free press, where reason, as Mr Jefferson says, is left free to combat error. The most squeamish and fastidious about the morals of their neighbors are often quite careless of their own.—Men are willing to gag the press to their neighbors, and fear not to read every thing themselves—those who condemn what they call obscene writings, and would have them withheld by law from the public, or as Judge Thacher would say, the "poor and laboring classes," often keep in their libraries, Byron's Don Juan, and Dean Swift's works, and read to their families McDowell's Journal.

The Journal quotes the opinion of B. L. Oliver, Esq. against the liberty of the press. For ourselves, much as we may respect him personally, we prefer Mr Oliver's compilation of the law, to the compilation of his opinions. If we correctly remember his work, he gives his opinion in favor of the right of establishing a State religion and a test oath—of gagging the press, and abolishing the trial by jury; principles of *tory* government, if we have been rightly informed, which he honestly inherited. We quote too a short passage from his book:

"Under any such authority, whether expressed or implied, the government would have a right to banish from its territory any individual who should undertake to teach or disseminate opinions dangerous to the peace and welfare of society. And on this subject the rulers or constituted authorities alone, would be the proper judges. It will make no difference, in this respect, of what nature such opinions or principles may be, or whether they relate to religion, morals or politics, if they lead, or by the constituted authorities are thought to lead to injurious consequences. For erroneous opinions on the subject of religion and politics are found by experience to be a fruitful source of public troubles and disturbances, and their bloody concomitants, torture, rapine, murder, massacre, and civil war; while erroneous opinions in relation to morals may soon sap the foundation of conscience and virtue, and raise on their ruins a temple dedicated to vice, corruption, abomination, Dagon and Moloch. Can it be doubted then that the open teaching, promulgation and inculcation of false and dangerous opinions should be immediately stopped."

This doctrine, if we understand it, would constitute magistrates censors of the press, which was formerly practiced by the tories of England, but which the people forced them to abandon. It is what our judiciary and their abettors are trying to establish here, but they will fail.

Libels cannot be a public crime by our constitution. They are only a civil injury, and the party aggrieved can sue for damages. An eminent writer remarks that "where the rights of an individual are infringed, coupled with no violence, it is a civil injury; where the rights of society are invaded by the commission of violence, it is a crime or misdemeanor."

The Anti-Masons are going it strong in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Gov. Wolf, and Mr John Nelson, having declined, in letters, attending the House to give testimony upon the subject of masonry, it was moved that the House issue out an attachment against their persons respectively, to compel them to attend. Mr Spackman moved the postponement of the resolution, which created some discussion, and was continued until the time arrived, appointed by the Constitution, for the election of State Treasurer, and was then laid over.

Insanity.—No other disease, probably, says an intelligent medical writer, is increasing faster in our country than insanity, and from investigations recently made in several of the northern States, there is reason to fear that it prevails here to a greater extent than in any other country. This, however, is not strange, for insanity is a disease which always prevails most in countries where the people enjoy civil and religious freedom, and where all are induced, or are at liberty to engage in the strife for wealth and for the highest honors and distinctions of society.

Bells.—The Mahometans, says Brigham, use no bells, yet their meetings are very frequent, at least, five times in the course of twenty-four hours. Public notice of their meetings is given by their muzzums, or criers, from the galleries of the minarets attached to the mosques.

In ancient Rome a crown was suspended over the door where women were confined, to intimate that the house was a sacred asylum for the time.

Gov. Tyler, in a letter to the Maryland Whig Convention, has accepted of his nomination by that body, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

A spoonful of salt put into the mouth of a drunken man, will restore to him the use of his limbs immediately.

The present age demands explanation, not dogmatism.—Brigham.

A sleigh crossing the Bay of Quince, (U. C.) fell in the ice, whereby Mrs Corby and her three children, who were in the sleigh with Mr C. were drowned.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Jan. 18.—A warm debate took place in the House, upon the question of concurring with the Senate upon their amendment of the Order, directing an investigation into the transactions of the Banks in this Commonwealth, which originated in the House. For the better understanding of the grounds of this debate we quote the original Order of the House, and the subsequent amendment of it, passed by the Senate on Saturday last, by a vote of 15 to 14:—

"Ordered, That Messrs Williams and Dimmock, of Boston; Caldwell, of Ipswich; Lincoln, of Worcester; Lord, of Dorchester, and Billings, of Conway, be a Committee to investigate the conduct of any, or all the Banks in the Commonwealth, for the object of ascertaining whether any of said banks have violated the restrictions imposed by their charters; or any law on the subject of banks; and that said committee have power to compel the attendance before them, of all Directors, Officers and Clerks of Banks and of any or all persons who have had transactions with any of said Banks, and also the power to examine, under oath, all such Directors, Officers, and Clerks, and persons; and further, that said committee shall have the right to examine freely, and fully, any or all of the books and accounts of any or all of the said Banks, and that the said Committee shall report to this House the result of their investigations."

All that portion of the Order, which is enclosed in brackets, was stricken out by the Senate, and the following amendment substituted therefor, and, as thus amended, it was sent down for concurrence:—

"Such investigations to be made in conformity to the provisions of the 17th section of a law passed Feb. 28, 1829," entitled an act to regulate banks and banking, and this committee shall have power to summon before them all persons whose testimony may be required, and to examine such persons under oath, upon all matters relative to the subject under investigation."

The Speaker having read the amendment of the Senate, and declared the question to be upon the concurrence of the House—

Mr Williams, of Boston, the projector of the measure, arose, and opposed a concurrence. It was, he argued, either a mere fastidious amendment, or designed to defeat the original object of the Order. Why should the Senate undertake to alter the Order, if not for some object? And what valid reasons were there for changing the character and limiting the investigation? Why should the inquiry be made according to the act of 1829? Mr W. would not be told in the House, or by a voice from the Senate, that the present Legislature were bound down by the act of 1829. But if they were really intended by the amendment that there should be an investigation, then the original Order was certainly better calculated to effect it, than the mutilation of it that came back from the Senate.

Mr Gardiner, of Nantucket, was in favor of an investigation, since suspicions had been excited, and would go for it to the extent of the constitution; but he thought the gentleman went beyond that line—he marched boldly up, where Mr G. would hardly dare to creep. We are, said Mr G., bound to keep within the pale of the Law of 1829.

Mr Robinson, of Marblehead, hoped the House would not concur; because the Order gave to the committee the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses, while the amendment only empowered them to summon witnesses. He contended, that if the Legislature had the right to create tribunals and give to them the power to compel witnesses, it would be a strange thing if the Legislature had not the power to compel the attendance of witnesses themselves. He thought that a committee acting under the amendment would be nothing better than a white-washing committee.

Mr Winthrop, of Boston, considered himself free from any prepossession in relation to Banks—he was neither friendly nor inimical to them; but he did not think the language of the original Order exactly suited to a deliberative body. He regarded the act of 1829, as in the nature of a contract with the banks, as to the mode in which investigations were to be conducted, and believed that that act gave sufficient power for all the investigation that would be required. He said that Mr Williams had admitted in the outset, that he was hostile to the banks and declared that there existed deep depravity in their management. He also applied to Mr Williams the epithet of "white-washer."

Mr Rantoul desired, if there was to be an investigation, that it would not be boy's play, but a real one. If the banks were not guilty, he hoped that it would be made so clearly apparent as to silent all suspicion. He denied that the hands of the Legislature were tied up by the act of 1829; and Congress frequently exercised the power granted by the Order of the House. He wished such an investigation to be had, as would give to the Committee power to observe the banks, if innocent, of all criminality, or to condemn them if they are guilty.

Mr Williams, in answer to Mr Winthrop, said he would rather be ardent, than get up and spin out a roll of such third-rate lawyer learning, as to say that the act of 1829 was a contract with the banks. It was contrary to the best legal advice in the city. The necessity that the Order should be insisted on in its original form, was proved by the fact, that under the very act of 1829, a tedious investigation had been had, without any satisfactory result. He considered the conduct of certain men who committed legalized depredations, as worse than that of a man who would steal a sack of grain for his children, for which he would be sent to the State Prison.

Mr Winthrop disclaimed any unfriendly meaning in applying the word *ardent* to his colleague—he thought it was apparent to every member of the House that he was extremely ardent at all times. He would also freely forgive and pardon the decent and gentlemanly personal insinuation about a third-rate lawyer, and regretted that he could not raise himself to such a pitch of ardor upon any single subject, as his colleague displayed upon all subjects. Mr Park, of Boston, thought it best comported with the dignity of the Legislature, to start, on the principle of common law, with the presumption that the banks were innocent, rather than that there existed the depravity spoken of in their doings. He cited the opinion of J. Q. Adams, concerning the U. S. Bank Committee, that it had not the power to inspect the private affairs of private persons, with the bank. He thought it doubtful whether the Committee could have the right to summon other persons than the officers of the bank.

Mr Buckingham, of Cambridge, read the 17th section of the act of 1829, and from the general bank act, and contended that the amended order would give sufficient power to the Committee.

Mr Blake, of Boston, considered that the amendment of the Senate gave the Committee greater power than the order, because it was clearly defined, and made under the ample provisions of an established law.

Mr Emmons, of Hindsdale, was afraid Mr Williams would be choked by his own zeal.

Mr Hillard, of Boston, regretted the personality of the debate, not only because it was unbecoming of the respectability of the House, but because it had a tendency to divert the minds of the members from the real subject in debate. He repelled the insinuations against lawyers—if a lawyer's constituents choose to send him to the Legislature, it was not for the House to take any exception. He was unable to see any material difference between the original and amended Order, but considered the terms of the latter as more suitable to accomplish every legal purpose in view. He thought there existed a predisposition to condemn and chastise the banks before any offence was proved.

Mr Williams replied that it could not be winked out of sight that such an investigation as was at first proposed was demanded. It was notorious—it had been the common language in State street for a year—that the banks were considered to be independent of the Legislature, and that by their adroitness they could elude any inquiry.

Mr Robinson was surprised, that if the Order meant the same thing as the amendment, that gentlemen would stand up and argue by the hour against it. He never supposed till now, that the Legislature were restricted by a preceding legislature to confine its mode of investigation.

Mr Rantoul argued that the amendment of the Senate restricted the investigation to the officers of banks—which would be to punish only those who have sinned, and not those who are sinned against.

Mr Wheelock, of Warwick, preferred the first Order, for the reason that he believed an evil existed, which was contemplated in that Order. He had been informed by merchants in Boston of certain facts in the conduct of

* This statute gives to the legislature access to the vaults and books of banks, but the power to examine only their officers, or any other persons having charge of the books, or property of such banks.

On banks, that were astonishing. Nine or ten per cent. would not begin to tell the story—twenty per cent. had been taken by indirect means. He had heard gentlemen say, that the legislature could not reach the banks under the act of 1829.

Mr Franch, (Berkeley, considered, that the power to "summon" and the power to "compel" were different; that unless the investigation was a thorough one, we should be worse off than we are now—as by a specious investigation we should only furnish the banks with a shield against future charges.

Mr Mosley thought that to examine witnesses under oath would be against the recent statute prohibiting extrajudicial oaths. The witness might ask the committee, by what law they proposed to examine him. The committee could only answer, "Here is an Order by both Houses." To which the witness might reply—"The Order must have the sanction of the Executive before it is any law for me."

Mr Blake rose to explain, amid cries of "question," from every part of the House. Some half dozen gentlemen spoke a few words each—about one hundred cried "question," and double that number were seized with a sudden fit of coughing, and the balance of the members began to talk in rumbling tones, till the final question of concurrence was put. About 30 hands were up in the affirmative, and an uncounted number in the negative. The negatives brought down their hands with an emphatic whack! and the Speaker announced that the House had refused to concur with the Honorable Senate.

Nothing of interest transpired in the Senate, a large number of the Senators having been present in the Representatives Hall during the preceding debate.

Important Information.—We learn from the Centinel that the mammoth cheese recently presented to Mr Webster is now on exhibition at No 60 Court street, and that the admission fee is twelve and a half cents. This is a new way of raising a revenue. The vase is at Jones's, where all who have paid their nineteeen for seeing the cheese, (and all others,) may see it for nothing.

During the trial of Mrs McKinley, the result of which we mentioned yesterday, and while the counsel was addressing the Jury, that lady, worn out with fatigue and distress of mind, fainted, and was borne out of the Court Room by her husband, son, and two physicians. On the return of one of the physicians, he announced that she was in travail, and would probably give birth to an infant before morning, and that her life was in imminent danger.

Mr Balls was well received, and played charmingly. He cannot fail of becoming popular with a people who know how to appreciate good acting as well as the Boston public.

The Siamese Twins were in Paris at the latest dates.

The Boston Almanac for 1836.—We were led by several notices in the papers to give this little Annual an examination, and we consider it a valuable book of reference in affairs of daily occurrence.—The memoranda for each month of 1835, will be found useful. There are many persons who hear of a serious accident or other remarkable occurrence, such as fires, horses running away and doing injury, house-breaking, &c, and who are not warned by the carelessness which often produces these results in single instances, but who will be on their guard when they see them all collected, and brought before the eye at one view. For this reason we think that many will find the memoranda for the last year, and the account of fires, profitable, who could not take the necessary trouble to collect them from other sources. And, instead of pretending to tell us what the weather will be, this work informs us, from actual observation, how warm and how cold it is.

These things, together with the description of the Fire Department, and many other items of local information, by bringing before the mind the immediate concerns of the city, will create an interest in city affairs, and tend to bind together the feelings of our citizens, and bring about a right kind of unanimity, in proportion to the amount of information.

We hope the next year's Almanac will be still more deserving the appellation of "Boston," as we understand that the publisher designs to introduce a greater number of local subjects, if he is encouraged this year.

A PURCHASER.—The U. S. Ship Ontario.—By a letter in the Charleston Courier from an officer on board, dated at Pernambuco, Nov. 9th, we learn her arrival there from Rio, via St. Thomas, (coast of Africa.) Her object at St. Thomas was, to obtain restitution of the money given to the governor as a bribe by the pirates executed at Boston. The governor denied all knowledge of the facts. The small pox had prevailed on board the Ontario, but no deaths are mentioned.

A hint from the gallery.—The Colarg theatre, under the management of Glossop and others, enjoyed an unenviable celebrity for attention to any thing but "words, phrases and grammar." On one occasion, the scene stuck in the groves, and the gods were most offended at beholding the halves of a house with an interstice of a yard or so between them; at length, a sweep called out, "We don't expect no good grammar here, but hang it, you might close the scenes."

Curious mistake.—A certain John Smith was arrested for stealing a coat, and another John Smith was also imprisoned charged with forgery. He that committed the larceny was tried and acquitted of the forgery, and the forger was acquitted of stealing the coat. Had old Hays been keeper of the Penitentiary (an office by the way he ought to have and would be of great service in) such a mistake would not have occurred.—N. Y. Star.

Accommodating Terms.—Mr Nichols, the ventriloquist, who has been practising "in his line," for some time past, in Portland, was to have an exhibition last Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Wood Society in that city. Price of admission, from 25 cents to a cord of wood!

Inconvenience of Lengthy Sermons.—"This preaching thirty-five minutes," said a Welch rector at dinner, one Sunday, to his curate, "will never do: here's a fine goose roasted to a rag, and not a drop of gravy in it."

A horse on Wednesday, ran at full speed up Broadway, and at the corner of Walker street, leaped over a sleigh full of passengers, carrying with him the centre seat, and marvellous to say, without injuring any one.

N. P. Willis was elected a member of the Verulam Philosophical Society on the 2d of December; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, Miss Louisa Sheridan, and Miss Jane Porter, were elected at the same time.

Last (Sunday) night the West India Goods Store of Messrs J. B. Tremere & Co, in Ann street, was broken open, but the rogues decamped without pilfering anything.—Briggs.

DEMOCRATIC HALLS.—The undersigned, a committee of the Northern Democratic Association, respectfully invite the Democratic members of the Legislature to visit their Reading Room, corner of Hanover and Cross streets, at any time during their stay in the city, where they may find most of the leading journals of the country.

P. DUNBAR, L. R. LINCOLN, C. A. MACOMBER, } Committee.

NOTICE.—The Gentlemen Subscribers only, to the Pioneer to be given to Mr J. Sheridan, are respectfully requested to be at the Rooms, No 6 Haskins' Buildings, To-morrow, Jan. 20, 1836, at 2 1/2 P. M.

By order, B. BLAKE, Chairman. C. B. GREYEVES Secy.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr Henry R. Mallard to Miss Hannah C. Brown.

Last evening, by Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Willard Budgee to Miss Mary F. Hagar; Mr Jacob Baker to Miss Olive Adams; Mr Daniel W. Maxwell to Miss Eliza Kennedy.

DIED.

In this city, Betsy, daughter of Capt John and Rebecca French, of Randolph, Vt. 17.

Sunday morning, of consumption, Mr Andrew Howe, 19, On Thursday, Catharine, daughter of George and Lydia Baker, 2 years.

On Saturday, Ellen Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Daniel Lombard, Jr., 2 years.

At Roxbury, on Friday evening, Mr Addington Davenport, 59.

In Dorchester, 14th inst., of consumption, Mr Jackson Hunt.

At Apalachicola, 7th ult. Mr James Knox, a native of Boston.

IMPORTATIONS.

LANZAROTTE.—Sch Alderman—80 tons barilla—10th 12 gr casks wine.
ST JOHNS NB.—Sch Catherine—103 tons plaster—24 cmy ty puncheons.

SHIP-NEWS.—BOSTON, 1836.

MONDAY, January 18.—ARRIVED.

Ship Mark, (new) Holmes, Danversville.
Sch Alderman, Snow, Lanzarote, Oranavo, Teneriffe, Del. Leit at former, Fridt Haran, Soule, N York 3.
Br sch Catherine, Langley, St John NB.
Sch Wm Henry, Prider, New Castle, Del.
Sch Baltic, Hinkley, New York.
Sch Exeter, Patterson, Portland.
Sloop Reaper, Pitman, Bristol.

Ship Henry Allen, Wilson, New Orleans; Briggs Eliza Ann, Vincent, Marseilles; Chas Wells, Couillard, Havana; Franklin, Crowell, de.

The Swedish brig Juno, Cranberg, from Cronstadt for Boston, with a cargo of hemp, iron and piece goods, consigned to Mr Robert Hooper, struck on the rocks off Cohasset, last evening—the captain and crew left her fast on the rocks. This morning she could not be found, but it was supposed would be as the weather cleared up. (Her cargo consisted of 80 tons iron—50 do hemp—724 sps sail cloth—890 Ravens duck—2500 diapers—1000 do crash—7 tons cordage—30 casks 1 ristles—30 sps sheeting—80 tons oakum—200 horse manes—55 horse tails. Estimated at about \$35,000.)

The brig Dove, Ripley, from Malaga, via Provincetown, for Boston, went ashore on Chelsea Beach this morning, and when our informant left the beach, she was partially buried in the sand, and the sea was making a complete breach over her. None of the crew had landed—it was feared she would be a total loss.—C.H.B.

Brig Verges, Truett, of Boston, from Barcelona, has been lost going into Messina.

The Flavius, was loading at Triest Dec 5, for N York. At Rotterdam Dec 11, Elizabeth, Long, Boston, ready for sea.

Sailed from Bremen, no date, Manco, Crawford, N Orleans, with 100 passengers.
At St Jago, Dec 19, Shawmut, Shepard, from Salem; Geo Winslow, Wilcomb, hence.
At Matanzas 24th, Highlander, for Boston, nearly ready to load; Octavia, Cross, hence.
Brig El Elizabeth, Ouis, from Bath for Sidney NS, at St Thomas 17th Dec.

SPOKEN.

Dec 16, off the Berry Islands, sch Mechanic, Turks Island 4, for New Orleans.
Dec 22, Water Witch, N Orleans, for Mexico, with troops.

PORTLAND, Jan 15.—cleared North America, Mariner, Matanzas.

Sailed 16th, Alha, Prince, Cuba.
BATH, Jan 15.—cleared Franklin, Dow, Barbadoes; Napoleon, 5th ult, St Thomas.

THOMASTON, Jan 15.—sailed Phoenix, (new ship) Healy, N Orleans.
At Matanzas 24th, Highlander, for Boston, nearly ready to load; Octavia, Cross, hence.

PHILADELPHIA Jan 15.—cleared Virg Trader, Hutcheson, Laguna; Henry A Wise, Steel, St Jago; Susan, Baker, Boston.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan 11.—sailed Splendid, Portland; Edward, Richmond, N Orleans.
At Matanzas 24th, Highlander, for Boston, nearly ready to load; Octavia, Cross, hence.

ELIZABETH CITY, Jan 2 to 8—ar Guess, Burroughs, and Ianthe, Baker, Boston.
Sailed Cornelia, Burrows, and Danube, Litchfield, Boston; Lapping, do.

PLESTON, Jan 8—ar ship Grand Turk, Chase, Boston 15.
Cleared Plato, Wood, 8 of Europe; Emulous, Maigs, Liverpool. Sailed Cornelia, Eaton, Liverpool; Cordova; King Philip, Boston.

Passed the Bar 5th, Niagara, Boston, for Savannah.
SAVANNAH, Jan 2—ar Chrisophe, Frost, New York.
5th—ar Nku, Norris, St Jago; 1th, Harry, Parlow, and Margaret, Gay, Matanzas. Cld Oxford, Minor, Greenock. Sailed, Torrente, Havana.

At Matanzas 24th, Highlander, for Boston, nearly ready to load; Octavia, Cross, hence.
Jan 1—ar Savage, Farrow, Boston; 2d, Helen Mar, Portland.

Cleared Wm Eadger, Lake, Havre.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 30—ar Saladin, and Tecumseh, Marseilles; Camilla, Rio Janeiro; Hiodon, Boston; 31st, Patoilus, and Ed Everett, do.

FRANCOCK, 10.—NOTICE.—The members of Franco Engine Co No 10 are informed that their tickets for their Anniversary Supper, which takes place on Thursday evening, Jan 21, at Porter's (Castle Fair Hotel), Brighton, are now ready for delivery. Volunteers and friends of the Company, who intend joining in the celebration, can obtain tickets on application to either of the Committee of Arrangements, at the Engine House, every evening previous to the Supper.

JAMES A. YOUNG, } Committee of
HENRY GRAY, } Arrangements.
JOHN RUSSELL, }

Jan 19 31st

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY—No 1, Volume 7, Also—Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the above, for 1836.

As the above numbers commence the volumes of the respective series for the present year, it presents a good opportunity for the commencement of new subscriptions.

Jan. 19. E. R. BROADBENT, 147 Washington street.

FOUND.—In Brookline street, on Boston neck, a black horse short tail, and green sleigh. The owner may have the same by applying to JOHN G. LEWIS, at Isaac Terrell's Box shop, the rear of 74 Washington street. 1836

WANTED.—A boy from 16 to 20 years of age, who understands the business of Slaving—apply at 17 Court street. FSA T26 19

